

INTIMATIONS
NEW SHIPMENT
OF
VICTOR-VICTROLAS
AND
VICTOR RECORDS
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S.S. "DAIREN MARU,"
INCLUDING THE LATEST
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1916.
STERLING QUALITY
AND
REAL VALUE
ARE WHAT HAVE CAUSED THE IMMEDIATE SUCCESS OF
"GOLD BAND"
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE ORIGINAL
NON-THROAT CIGARETTES.

IF YOU ARE A HEAVY SMOKER YOU CAN SMOKE THESE CIGARETTES
WITHOUT FEAR OF ANY DELETERIOUS EFFECTS.
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR A TIN.
MANUFACTURED BY—
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.			
Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	\$5.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	5.00
Return " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.			
THURSDAY, 15th JUNE, 1916.			
8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.			
S.S. TAIHAN, Tons 2,000. S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651.			
HONGKONG TO MACAO.			
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.			
MACAO TO HONGKONG.			
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.			

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 18th JUNE, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.
MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

FOOD AND PRICES.

THRIFT APPEAL MADE IN VAIN.

The prices of food of all kinds in Great Britain continue steadily to go up (says the Times). Since the outbreak of war the average increase has been 49 per cent. The purchasing power of a sovereign is now only equal to 11s. 2d. Things are expected to get worse, the reason being that demands exceed supplies.

In the following table, prepared by the Board of Trade, is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at April 1st in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

	Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to April 1st, 1916.	Large towns (over 250,000)	Small towns (under 250,000)	United Kingdom.
Beef, British—	42	38	40	
Ribs	40	45	52	
Thin Flank	50	51	55	
Beef, imported—	50	67	74	
Ribs	50	67	74	
Thin Flank	50	67	74	
Mutton, British—	38	36	37	
Legs	38	36	37	
Breast	38	36	37	
Mutton, frozen—	38	36	37	
Legs	38	36	37	
Breast	38	36	37	
Bacon (streaky)—	38	36	37	
Fish	108	74	91	
Flour (household)	56	64	60	
Bread	56	48	52	
Tea	40	48	46	
Sugar (granulated)	135	120	125	
Milk	33	30	31	
Butter—				
Fresh	34	37	35	
Salt	32	35	33	
Cheese	41	45	45	
Margarine	19	13	16	
Eggs (fresh)	50	32	39	
Potatoes	10	—	—	
All above articles	52	46	49	

While prices of food go up imports of food swell in volume. Compared with both a year ago and two years ago there are large increases in the imports of grain and flour, meat and dutiable articles of food. In March, 1916, the imports of grain and flour amounted to 17,070,235 cwt., an increase of 878,475 cwt. on March, 1915, and of 2,021,478 cwt. on March, 1914. The imports of raw cocoa from British West Africa increased from 3,250,000 lb. in March, 1914, to 21,250,000 lb. in March, 1916. The total imported from all sources in March, 1916, was 29,251,475 lb. This shows an increase of 16,351,421 lb. on March, 1915, and 19,881,013 lb. on March, 1914. Imports of refined sugar from the United States amounted to over 1,000,000 cwt. in March, 1916, as compared with practically 400,000 cwt. a year ago. Unrefined sugar from Java shows a sevenfold increase. The total amount of sugar brought into the country in March, 1916, was 3,615,500 cwt., an increase of 1,330,572 cwt. on March, 1915, and 619,213 cwt. on March, 1914. The imports of tea in March, 1916, were 17,488,771 lb., which shows an increase of 1,284,945 lb. on March, 1915, and 2,717,666 lb. on March, 1914. From British East Indies (including Ceylon) the imports of tea increased by over 4,700,000 lb.

THRIFT EXPORTATIONS UNHEEDED.

These remarkable official figures suggest the failure of the economy movement, the movement to impress upon the nation the obligation of being thrifty in the consumption of food, so as to curtail imports and keep down prices. There is no lack of printed appeals. At the Board of Trade an inquirer as to what is being done is supplied with a sheaf of different leaflets in proof of the department's activities. In one leaflet, which was widely circulated, the attention of the public is called to the imperative necessity of greater economy in the eating of meat with a view to economizing the national supplies, diminishing the demands upon shipping, and avoiding a further advance in prices. It is also pointed out that the Board of Education has sent a circular to the local education authorities urging them to use the seasons in teaching the importance of thrift in the consumption of food stuffs. It is hoped that through the children the mothers may be influenced so to do their household marketing as to get the greatest possible value and the greatest amount of variety in food out of the sum of money at their disposal. All this advice is excellent. But what has been its practical result? To that important question the Board of Trade returns give no certain answer.

It is the same with respect to the movement of the National War Savings Committee appointed by the Government. The country has been divided into 250 territorial units, in each of which a local committee has been formed to spread the knowledge of the need for economy. Striking posters have been put up everywhere, asking people to spend less on their homes and families, their amusements, and pleasures. "Eat less meat," they say, "a falling off in the imported supply must be expected to continue, and this may lead to the killing of our cows, and thus threaten the milk supply." These steps taken by the Government, or by an agency under their auspices, have been supplemented by an appeal, signed by well-known men, for the abstention from meat every Thursday, and from alcohol every Monday. But, again, the question arises—What is the practical outcome of it all?

These appeals have not fallen entirely on deaf ears. Tens of thousands of earnest, patriotic people have been influenced by them. But among the community generally the impression seems to prevail that restrictions in food and drink are really not necessary. Commodities of all kinds are excessively dear, but so far almost anything can be got if there is a willingness to pay the high price asked for it. The money is not lacking. An artificial prosperity prevails, built upon the huge war expenditure, but, such as it is, it fills the butchers' and grocers' shops with customers who do not stint themselves.

HOLLAND IN WARTIME.

SOCIAL PESTS THAT COME IN THE SPRING.

Mr. James Dunn (special correspondent of the Daily Mail in Holland) writes from Rotterdam:—

Spring has come to Holland glowing with colour like an Eastern bride. In splendid audacity the bulb fields of Harlem are challenging the colour schemes of nature, crimson lakes and golden pools lurking in scented flower-land, Spring brings beauty to the lowlands, but the warm sun and the fair skies also foster social pests which the tolerant Dutch endure with irritating placidity.

First of these pests is the café beggar—the persistent women and children who levy blackmail from all who seek rest and refreshment at the little tables placed outside every Dutch café. Of course there are beggars in every city, with the characteristic exception of the German-organised municipalities; but there are no beggars like the Dutch beggar. Some say the Dutch beggar is a product of the war, a survival of the terrible trek from Antwerp across the frontier. All I know is that he (she and it) takes high rank in the professional alms. I have read of the insistent and fearsome appeals of the crippled beggars of the East; I know the voluble tenacity of the child beggars of Dublin; but for cynical mendacity and impudent imposture the beggar of Rotterdam has no superior.

Take a warm, sunny afternoon such as it is to-day: the little tables outside one of the chief cafés are occupied by Dutch business men discussing war profits and war scares. There is talk of another Dutch ship torpedoed by a U-boat, the effect of the American Note on Dutch politics is keenly debated, the attitude of the Dutch aristocrats is a subject for eager speculation, and the entire scene is marked by feverish excitement and nervous tension.

Enter the first Dutch beggar, a child trained like an actor in the art of facial expression. His speciality is the silent appeal, the dumb pathos of the neglected orphan. I know him well. All last summer the reproachful glance from his pitiful eyes was like a searchlight of sorrow probing the depths of hidden sentiment. In his hand are three greasy postcards, the same I'll swear he held last September. Nobody has ever seen him sell a postcard; they are part of his appeal. Assuming an attitude of shrinking timidity he plants himself in front of the first table, touches his cap with one hand, jerks the postcards with the other, and looks sad. Nobody could be so sad as that boy looks. His sorrow permeates the atmosphere, the warm air is chilled, the men at his table stir uneasily in their seats, the conversation languishes. The tragedy of the war is nothing compared with the centuries of suffering reflected in that boy's face. Out come the Dutch purses, away go the Dutch cents, and so from table to table and from café to café goes the silent boy with the greasy postcards in a round as regular as a London milkman.

When he is too old for the dumb appeal the silent child will develop into a "weeper." The "weeper" is both masculine and feminine, and in both genders the tactics are the same. Politely the beggar offers some trials for sale. The first refusal brings eloquence, the second tears. Floods of tears and a convulsion of sobbing are produced as easily and as readily as one brings water by turning a tap. Enthusiasm is curiosity. I followed one "weeper" in a damp alleyway embracing six or seven cafés, and he wept as copiously at the last as he did at the first. I came to the conclusion that he was not so much a human fountain drawing inexhaustible supplies from the generous reservoirs of his native land.

Passing in a deluge of tears, the "weeper" makes way for the "father and the child." An able-bodied young man who has passed through the stages of the silent appeal and the tyranny of tears approaches, holding by the hand a pretty child, too young as yet for the degrading profession of which she is an unconscious asset. Whenever I see this man I regret that fogging is not included in Dutch penalties. All day that poor child is dragged from café to café and exhibited by her abandoned father, who makes devilish profits out of her weary limbs and tired body. She is who takes the pence from kind-hearted women who in their solicitude for the child encourage the unnatural conduct of the parent. The "mother and child" are merely a copy of the first pair.

With something of relief we receive the familiar familiarity of the confidential beggar. He is a hardened hypocrite leaning on two sticks. He smiles upon you as one smiles upon a friend; he charms cents from your pockets with the sweet allurements of that friendly smile. There is a you-know-I'm-a-fraud-but-what-are-a-few-cents sort of look about him that successfully and permanently keeps him out of work. After him comes "Old Volubility." This is a disreputable ancient who talks like a gramophone and always uses the same records. His speech lasts two or three minutes, and he invariably finishes it, no matter whether his eloquence is rewarded in the first periods or the last. I have heard him repeat the same appeal hundreds of times and I have never known him make the slightest alteration.

Promenading outside the café on a measured beat is the Permanent One. Looking on the work-a-day crowds with mild surprise, he carries postcards from January to December. A strong, healthy, middle-aged man, he dresses according to the seasons, is on nodding acquaintance with the police, and is said to own houses. Somebody once asked him to sell newspapers, and the outrage to his dignity spoiled his appetite for the daily beg. Here in Rotterdam we endure the Dutch regulations, we get the street organs only twice a week. The Dutch street organ has the size of a pantachron and the sound of a storm at sea. It is usually manœuvred by two men and a woman, and it is effective over a range of 500 yards. Paraded in battalions in the early hours of Tuesdays and Saturdays, these street organs, the howlers of "harmony," attack in swift (Continued on next column.)

U. S. AND ALLIED TRADE ENTENTE.

"NO BOYCOTT OF GERMANY."

The results of the economic conference in Paris, so far as they may become known, will be scrutinized here with interest, says a Washington message, to The Times. Our sympathizers will be only too glad if the Allies should, during the war, use to the utmost their economic weapons. Our slowness in doing so, regarding the blockade, for instance, has caused surprise and discouragement.

It is recognized that we have every right to arrange for the legitimate reconstruction and protection of our trade after the war. In thoughtful quarters there is no question regarding the desirability of precautions against the resuscitation of Germany's intolerably treacherous policy of politico-commercial penetration. Press and Congress are discussing the necessity for provisions against dumping and unfair foreign competition and for the encouragement of industries like the dye manufacture, which will make the United States less dependent upon Germany. But there would be scant sympathy with any suggestion of an economic boycott of Germany after peace. Newspapers like the New York Times and the Journal of Commerce have come out against it. We are urged not to threaten to "visit upon Germany commerce the sins of Prussian militarism." It is claimed that this threat might prolong the war and tend to turn neutral sympathies from us towards the "underdog."

In some quarters it is hinted that such a policy might encourage a trade entente between beaten Germany and the United States which, whatever her position now, is after all the strongest commercial country to offset in Latin America and the Far East the activities of the Allies. This idea is due partly to the ingenuity of Teutonic propagandists, partly to such things as Mr. Runciman's reported suggestion that the British Empire may hereafter be able to provide the Allies with raw cotton.

After a long period of isolation behind a high tariff wall, American commercial thought is tending towards a certain cosmopolitanism. One saw that at the time of the abortive Canadian reciprocity agreement. One sees it in the South American policy of Washington. The movement has two main motives—the necessity for new trade and financial outlets, and the doctrine that close intercourse the world over makes for peace. The outbreak of war dealt the latter idea a severe shock, but it is being pushed forward again.

There is a strong hope, partly material, partly idealistic, that American capital and energy will be given free scope in the work of post-bellum reconstruction, and development. President Wilson in various speeches has vaguely given expression to this hope. There would be much disappointment were the Allies to erect an arbitrary barrier against it. That England will espouse protection, that there may be a reciprocal tariff agreement, primarily between her and her Allies and the Dominions, is regarded as probable. But the United States is prepared for the give and take of fiscal arrangements. What is seems to hope is, as the New York Evening Post suggests, that meetings like the Paris Conference may be the germ of some sort of permanent understanding on the lines of a league to enforce peace as suggested by Mr. Taft and others.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient of Saigon, report as follows under date June 6th:—Our market is still firm as a consequence of the purchases made by the Government and smaller arrivals of paddy from the interior.

These last two or three days the demand from Hongkong is more important, consequently no improvement is to be expected in the near future. The rainy season is not yet regular. During the last fortnight there were some showers but they came very irregularly. Only in some provinces have the natives started ploughing the rice fields.

The total amount of rice exported from 1st January up to the 30th May is 305,450 tons against 469,408 tons in 1915.

We quote to-day white rice No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.50 per percent f.o.b. Saigon, for June shipment.

rushes. There is an understanding among the attackers that any single position must not be occupied for more than an agreed interval, so that all may in turn contribute to the assault. With one eye on the approaching relief the man at the wheel releases as many rounds as possible, while the woman collects the cents of the wounded, and the other man checks the collections. Long ago I learned to dread Tuesdays and Saturdays in Rotterdam. Now I am grateful that through the merciful dispensation of the Dutch police the terror that grinds by day is banished for five days in the week.

But there is still the terror that rides by day. In England the bicycle is a machine used for business and pleasure; in Holland it is a mechanical microbe eating up road space, as the locust devours vegetation. Every Dutch man, woman, boy, girl, and infant rides a bicycle. I do not know why they do it. As the canals form the natural highways of the country, the roads are narrow and badly made, the streets of the towns are cobbled, while every side-slip may mean a header into a canal. But the Dutch continue to cycle everywhere, anywhere. They run into each other, tramway-cars, bicycles, and pedestrians. Now that the spring has come Rotterdam streets have regained their reasonable excitement. Only an innocent stranger tries to dodge a bicycle. To run from one bicycle simply means that you collide with another. When you hear a bell, or a dozen bells, the best way is to stand perfectly still and let the cyclist run into you. He generally goes down, and you have the satisfaction of seeing half a dozen other cyclists fall over him. A bicycle spill in Holland is not an accident; it is a habit.

Such are a few of the penalties of peace in neutral Holland.

SHIPPING IN THE EAST.

LARGE JAPANESE PROFITS.

A recent issue of the monthly supplement of the Japan Weekly Chronicle contains some remarkable examples of the profits and dividends of Japanese steamship companies.

Of the two principal companies the accounts of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the six months ended September 30th show a transfer to depreciation and reserves of £269,803; a net profit of £231,500, as compared with £238,800 in the previous six months; and a dividend and bonus equivalent to 15 per cent. per annum. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha paid a dividend equal to 12 per cent. per annum, after making allowance for depreciation and adding £100,000 to its reserves. Of smaller firms, the Meiji Marine Transport Company, established in 1911 with a capital of £50,000, made a profit for the six months of £24,861, chiefly resulting from the sale of two steamers, and for that period paid a dividend at the rate of 220 per cent. per annum, while the percentage of dividend, also chiefly due to the sale of steamers, of the Uchida Steamship Company, was, notwithstanding a handsome allowance for reserve and depreciation, even larger, a distribution having been made for the six months at the rate of 600 per cent. per annum.

There is no doubt that the Japanese steamship companies owe their present prosperity to a considerable extent to the absence from Eastern waters, under military requirements, of a large proportion of the British tonnage usually engaged, and to the total disappearance of steamers under the German flag. The resulting scarcity of tonnage has had the double effect of raising freights and of leaving the Japanese owners to enjoy, up to the limit of their steamers' capacity, an altogether unusual proportion of the trade. To what extent permanent loss, if any, will have been suffered by the British shipowner in consequence of this displacement remains to be seen.

It may be remarked that such British liner companies as have been enabled to maintain a measure of regularity in their services have not prospered unduly from the temporary inflation of freights, for if in times of depressed freights the regularity of their sailings claims for them higher rates and the support of shippers (especially shippers of the more valuable cargoes), in times like the present, when few steamers reap a rich harvest, the liners, in view of the stability of their trade connections, do little more in the way of increasing rates than is necessary to meet the enhanced cost of ships' upkeep, fuel, and stores. The condition after the war of British shipping interests in the East is, in any case, a matter which deserves, and will doubtless receive, early and close consideration by those concerned.—Times.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

STRICT ORDER.

Reference Corps Order No. 1 of June 12th, 1915, the leave therein granted having expired, No. 1481 Pte. D. G. Bruce is struck off the strength of the Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

The undermentioned promotions in the Engineer Co. will take effect from this date:
No. 1629 2nd Cpl. Matthewman, N. 1754 2nd Cpl. Hill, and 1838 Lc. Cpl. Marley to be Lc. Sgt. (unpaid) on 6 months' probation.
No. 1245 Lc. Cpl. Eldridge to be 2nd Corp.
No. 1935 Spr. McKay, No. 1456 Spr. Brown, No. 1420 Spr. Mathieson, No. 1734 Spr. Macintosh, No. 1425 Spr. Trueman to be Lc. Corporals.

LEAVE.
No. 1654 Spr. G. Best is granted three months' leave with effect from 10th inst.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
The detail of duties at Lyseum from 16th to 20th inst. has been posted at Headquarters.

PARADES.

Parades to-day.
5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units except Right Section M.G. Co.; Squad drill at Headquarters under S.M. Higby.
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" Classes at Headquarters. Mounted Section on Polo ground under Staff Sgt. Talbot. Scouts Co., No. 3 Section, Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.
6.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A" Class at Headquarters for Command Signalling practice in Kowloon.

DETAIL.
On duty 15th inst.—No. 1 Section Art. Bty.
Next for duty 16th inst. to 22nd inst.—H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer to 15th inst.—Lieut. Lind-sell.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMPANY PARADES.

All ranks will parade by Companies under the D.S.P. at the Central Station at 5.45 p.m. each night as follows:—
Monday, June 19th.—No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, June 20th.—No. 3 Company.
Wednesday, June 21st.—No. 1 Company.
Friday, June 23rd.—Ambulance Company.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Band Practice.—Friday, June 16th, at 6.15 p.m.
Orchestra Practice.—Monday, June 19th, at 6 p.m. sharp, at Club Lusitano.
F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

CORRESPONDENCE.
PROPOSED LOCAL WAR
LOAN.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—From what took place at the meeting yesterday, held in the City Hall, it no longer seems probable that the scheme to erect Y.M.C.A. premises will fall through, but it appears that effect will not be given to the scheme until some time after the termination of the war, the money subscribed being, in the meantime, used entirely for war purposes. This last will necessarily meet with the approval of everyone, whether or not he sees the necessity for the expenditure at a future time of a large sum in building new club premises.

But, inasmuch as there are numbers of persons, able and willing to subscribe for war purposes, who cannot, at present, see the necessity, and as there are numbers of others who, although they will not, or think they cannot, give away even a small sum to further the Y.M.C.A. scheme, yet would be willing to invest in a war loan what little they can save, I would still urge the raising of a war loan in this Colony. As I intimated in my letter published yesterday, the fact of any local Bank being short-handed need not be a deterrent, for the appointment of a Committee of reliable men who would act as trustees for investors would require only one account to be kept in the Bank.

Then, as to the raising of money for the purpose of paying interest on the war loan, this could properly be done by imposing, for the time being, a tax on incomes derived entirely from local investments. Those who have invested their savings here would probably lose all were Great Britain to fail, for want of funds, to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and they are therefore the persons who should render pecuniary assistance. Having regard to the large, total, amount of dividends declared by local companies, of interest received by mortgagees, and of rents paid to investors in the purchase of leased properties in Hongkong, the tax would amount to a very small percentage; and it could from time to time be reduced as a portion of the war loan was paid off, and eventually cease altogether.

By all means let those who wish, and can afford, to do so give what they please for any object which appears to them to be good, so long as the money is used for war purposes during the pendency of the war. Others who subscribe towards a war loan may also, if they please, decide to take no interest, and to devote the principal purpose after the termination of the war. But, in effect, compel any man to do this against his inclination, or even to suggest that he ought to do so, must, in my opinion, be regarded as a grave mistake. Any such suggestion would be apt to deter a person of small means from subscribing, and what I think is wanted is that every man, however poorly paid, should be encouraged to save, and to subscribe his savings towards maintaining Hongkong as a prosperous British Colony.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. WILKINSON.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1916.

THE Y.M.C.A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The remarks made by "Believer" in his letter published in your issue of to-day, being entirely irrelevant to the controversy regarding the Y.M.C.A., I am tempted once again to comment upon his views.

I would point out that if my letter is carefully read and digested by "Believer" it will be clear to him that my contentions are (1) that the present time is most inopportune for carrying out the Y.M.C.A. scheme; and (2) that to consider the Y.M.C.A. part and parcel of any Church, as "Believer" intended to convey, would be a flagrant error.

From the report of the meeting held yesterday, it would appear that the Provisional Finance Committee of the Y.M.C.A. has shared the opinion that the present time is unsuitable, inasmuch as they have decided to invest in Exchequer Bonds, until after the war, the subscriptions raised.

As to my contention that the Y.M.C.A. is not part and parcel of any Church, I have, in support of my statement, the remarks made by H.E. the Governor in the course of his speech yesterday—

"It is not, as some seem to suppose, a Y.M.C.A. in the sense of being restricted to professedly Christian men only. Its membership is open to men generally, irrespective of religious belief."

If the words of the leading supporter of the scheme are to be accepted as correct, then "Believer" has failed miserably in his attempt to acquire public praise.

In conclusion, I will add that I am entirely in accord with the holy words laid down by "Believer," but in all humility I suggest to him that he should practise what he preaches.—Yours faithfully,

ALSO A BELIEVER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1916.

SCIENTIFIC PROOF.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Moyle's letter does not make his standpoint very clear, but I imagine it is something like that taken by Lodge in his presidential address to the British Association in 1913, from which you will, perhaps, allow me to quote two sentences:—"The methods of science are not the only way, though they are our way, of being piloted to truth."

"*Una itiner non potest pervenire ad tam grande secretum.*" It is my function to remind you and myself that our studies do not exhaust the Universe, and that if we dogmatise in a negative direction, and say that we can reduce everything to physics and chemistry, we gibet ourselves as ludicrously narrow pedants, and are falling far short of the richness and fullness of our human birthright."

This address, which is primarily a protest against "that disease of the physicist, the irresistible impulse to atomise everything," is published in book form under the title of "Continuity," and is, I think, in the Club Library. If not, and if "Scientific Proof" is interested to read it, I shall be glad to lend him a copy if you will kindly allow me to send it through you.

The limitations of the application of scientific proof (using the term "Science" as you appear to do physicist) is far too big a subject to be dealt with in a newspaper correspondence.—Yours truly,

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Your correspondent "Plebis" uncalculated for tirade against my yesterday's letter has rather astonished me, and I fail to conceive wherein I have ridiculed the Rev. H. Copley Moyle's statements.

As a matter of fact, I was amused with the reverend gentleman's assertions and cannot comprehend why my acknowledgment of this simple truth should be classed as an insult. Now if I had questioned his sincerity and called him a hypocrite, I should certainly have been guilty of discourtesy and duly have merited "Plebis'" browbeating.

As it is, however, I think the boot is on the other foot. "Plebis'" hot-headed attack is not only misplaced but diametrically opposed to the "moral philosophy" he upholds.—Yours sincerely,

SCIENTIFIC PROOF.

Hongkong, June 14th, 1916.

THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND.

EIGHTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following is a list of the donations made to the Y.M.C.A. Building Fund yesterday:—

The Asiatic Petroleum Co.	\$ 1,000.00
Messrs. Gilman & Co.	500.00
Messrs. Linstead & Davis	250.00
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley	200.00
Mr. C. Thorne	100.00
Mr. D. Jaffe	100.00
Anonymous	25.00
A. and F.M.	25.00
Mr. W. E. Clarke	25.00

Mr. G. Mellis	25.00
Mr. D. M. Goodall	25.00
Mr. E. V. Mitchellmore	20.00
Rev. H. R. Wells	20.00
Mr. B. Branch	20.00
Mr. R. E. Macdougall	20.00
Mr. R. Chapman	10.00
Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall	10.00
Anonymous, C.M.	5.00

\$ 2,455.00

Already acknowledged 92,507.00

\$94,962.00

NAVY LEAGUE WAR
MEMORIAL FUND.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Porcy Smith, Seth & Fleming	\$100.00
Linstead & Davis	100.00
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews	100.00
N. J. Stabb	100.00
R. Shewan	100.00
Donnelly & Whyte	50.00
Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.	50.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	50.00
H. E. H. Sandeman (Canton)	50.00
E. A. M. W.	25.00
W. E. Clarke	25.00
Ho Fook	25.00
L. N. Leefe	25.00
J. B. Lancaster	25.00
Hughes & Hough	20.00
G. H. D.	15.00
W. A.	10.00
Gerty	0.50
Anonymous	0.50
F. Bevington	5.00

\$935.00

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

Navy League, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1916.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.
MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST.
JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In common with other parts of the Empire, Hongkong paid its reverent tribute to the illustrious dead at a Memorial Service in St. John's Cathedral last evening for Lord Kitchener and those who lost their lives on H.M.S. Hampshire, and also for those who were killed in the Naval Battle off Jutland.

The Cathedral was crowded with a congregation representative of all Civil, Naval and Military circles in the Colony. H.E. the Governor (attended by Captain R. O. Hutchison and Lieut. Kinchin-Smith, *Aides-de-Camp*), was present, and there also attended H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, with staff, Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, the Acting-Chief Justice and Mrs. Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. N. J. Stabb, and others. Officers and men of H.M. warships, and Officers, N.C.O.s and men of practically every unit of the garrison were present.

The clergy were the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, C. L. Cooper-Hunt (Military Chaplain), G. M. Tichborne (Naval Chaplain), A. D. Stewart, C. B. Shann, W. T. Featherstone, H. G. H. Griffith, and E. W. L. Martin.

The service, which was of a very impressive nature, was taken chiefly from the Order for the Burial of the Dead in the Prayer-Book. It commenced with the singing of the hymn "When our heads are bowed with woe." Mr. Denman Fuller then played the Dead March, the congregation meanwhile standing. The Sentences "I am the Resurrection and the Life" and Psalm 90 were sung, after which the Naval Chaplain read the Lesson (1. Thess. IV. 13). The hymn "On the Resurrection Morning" and the Sentences "Man that is born of a woman" and "I heard a Voice from Heaven" were sung. Then, all kneeling, there was a space for silent prayer for those whose deaths were mourned, for their sorrowing relatives, and for victory in the present war. The Rev. Copley Moyle offered prayers, and gave the Blessing. Following the singing of the National Anthem, The Last Post was sounded with moving effect by members of the 4th K.S.L.I. from the Belfry of the Cathedral.

GIFTS FOR THE WOUNDED
FROM KOWLOON.

"Our Little Bit Workers' Society," Kowloon, have sent the following articles to Messrs. Shewan, Tones this week to be forwarded to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., Cairo District, Abbasia, Cairo:—

20 tins ginger, 1,840 bandages, 54 pairs socks, 40 milk covers, 6 suits pyjamas, 2 nightgowns, 24 khaki collars, 25 dressing jackets.

HONGKONG AND THE RED
CROSS SOCIETY.

The following letter has been received by the local Secretary of the Overseas Club from Sir Robert A. Hudson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the British Red Cross Society:—

"We have received through Lady Des Vaux, of the Overseas Club, a contribution value £150 to our funds and have sent our official receipt in respect thereof to Lady Des Vaux."

"We are applying this money to the maintenance of six beds for six months at our Suidich Red Cross Hospital, Giza, and I am to-day instructing our Commissioner in the Near East to reserve these six beds and to place a tablet over each bed saying they are maintained by the Hongkong Branch of the Overseas Club. I trust this will meet the desire of your Members and yourself."

"I am desired by the Finance Committee to ask that you will convey to your Members the warm and grateful thanks of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John for the generous help we thus receive in our work for the sick and wounded."

"I will endeavour in a few weeks to obtain for you a photograph of one of these beds, and if I am successful I will forward it to Lady Des Vaux for transmission to you."

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

GIFT OF 60 RED CROSS BEDS
GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED.

The following telegram was received by Count C. Bentinck from the King's Private Secretary:—

LONDON, June 3rd.

"The King gratefully accepts generous gift of sixty Red Cross Beds from British people and others in Japan in celebration of his birthday."

(Signed) STAMFORDHAM.

THE SINGAPORE MUTINY.
FURTHER OFFICIAL VIEWS OF
THE OUTBREAK.

In a recent issue of the Straits Government Gazette the Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G., acting Colonial Secretary, embodies in his report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1915 a narrative of events connected with the outbreak at Singapore on February 15 last year. No details beyond those already published appear to be given, though in conclusion Mr. Maxwell makes the following interesting observations:—

There is no reason to believe that the German prisoners in the Prisoners of War Camp were parties to the mutiny. German money and German agents doubtless supported the mutiny, but were not both before and during the war. If any German prisoner of war at Tanglin could find an opportunity of talking to one of the sentries of the Fifth Light Infantry, and if he could get over the difficulty of finding a common language (for few of the Fifth Light Infantry could speak Malay, the ordinary language in Singapore of conversation with an Indian) he would doubtless have seized the opportunity of saying all that he could against the British and for the Germans. But opportunities must have been few. No money that could even be suspected of coming from alien sources was found on any one of the hundreds of men who surrendered. No letters were found amongst their effects, or in the post, that showed any enemy influence. It is established that the prisoners of war were terrified when the mutineers appeared at the camp, and that none of them attempted to escape until some hours after the mutineers had left. An accident afterwards showed that the prisoners of war had for some time been constructing a tunnel, which on the day of the mutiny was only a yard short of the line of the barbed wire entanglements, and would have reached the surface on the following day, affording thereby an easy means of escape under cover of night. It can hardly be believed that the prisoners who constructed and so nearly completed that tunnel, had any expectation of release as the result of a mutiny.

Of the many extraordinary facts in connection with the mutiny none perhaps is more extraordinary than the fact that, with such an opportunity, it achieved so little. If the mutiny had been pre-concerted it is almost impossible to believe that in the whole of Singapore there could not have been one man to help it in some overt manner. But not a finger was stirred. When once the mad looting of the ammunition lorries had been made, the regiment, as a whole, had no idea what to do next. Singapore was for some hours at its mercy; and yet beyond the attack upon the guard at Tanglin, and the street murders, but little was attempted and nothing was done. When once the first fatal step had been taken, the men were without a plan or a leader. The regiment, with the exception of the more daring or desperate men, seems to have stayed within barracks and, like children, to have awaited the coming punishment. They were on the defensive on the day after the mutiny, and were fugitives thereafter.

It is no longer a military secret that the loyal section of the regiment which surrendered to the police, left Singapore some months later for the Cameroons, and that, after excellent work there, it is now on active service in another part of the Empire.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND AND
THE WAR.

In his annual report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1915, the Hon. W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G., acting Colonial Secretary, says that Christmas Island is the only part of the Colony that has suffered from the war. Its sole wealth consists in its deposits of phosphate of lime; and these have decreased owing to the war from 160,000 tons in 1913 to 93,780 tons in 1914, and 57,738 tons in 1915. The tonnage of steamers showed a similar decrease from 150,116 tons in 1913 to 96,110 tons in 1914, and 21,852 tons in 1915. In 1913, Germany, Austria and Scandinavian countries were the chief consumers; in 1915, the whole export went to Australia. The population, owing to the reduced staff of coolies, fell from 1,044 at the beginning of the year to 713 at its end. The Christmas Island Company made good progress with its railway. The rails are laid and ballasted for a distance of eight miles from Flying Fish Cove, and railroad is within four miles from South Point. The steel pier begun in 1912 was completed during the year. The revenue of the island was \$50,061 (\$50,339 being derived from royalty on phosphate) and its expenditure was \$15,739.

"A FOOL'S PARADISE."

Speaking at a luncheon held in connection with a sale on behalf of the Agricultural Relief of Allies Fund, the Meat and Allied Trades Red Cross Fund, and the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Lord Reading said:—"I think that the man who believes that we are at the end of the sacrifices to be made in this war is living in a fool's paradise. I believe that we shall have to go through more than we have hitherto had to suffer before we emerge and see victory secured. I have no fear or anxiety as to the course of action the people of this country will take when they understand, and realize that much has yet to be accomplished. We see too little; we know too little; we want to realize what is before us."

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. have recently secured the sole agency for Hongkong and South China of "Olsina" water paint, which, it is claimed, is remarkably suitable for the interior decoration of any building, whether on plaster, woodwork, or brick. The paint is manufactured in many shades and is sold in paste form, the addition of a little cold water being all that is required to make it ready for use.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE COLOURS OF NATURE

ARE EQUALLED BY

"OLSINA"
WATER PAINTS

FOR

INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION.

WASHABLE;

HYGIENIC,

PERMANENT,

Made by MANDER BROTHERS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

Full particulars from—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[2]

HOW YOU MAY PROCURE

5% EXCHEQUER BONDS.

PRICE £100, £200, £500, £1,000 AND £5,000.

You choose a Bond for the amount that suits your pocket and enquire from the Bank the cost of the draft in local currency at the day's rate of exchange. You hand to the Hongkong Bank a cheque for this amount in full, and they will apply to the BANK OF ENGLAND for your Bonds. The Bank will also provide you with a form, which you must fill up, declaring that you are neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, in order to obtain exemption from Income-Tax.

Bonds in denominations of £5, £20 and £50 are obtainable through the Post Office in England, and the Bank will forward applications for these smaller amounts if desired. Everyone, therefore, can help, however modest his means may be.

Do not delay until the Exchange drops further,
but buy now.

[73]

NOTICE.

ON SALE.

MR. E. S. LEEDS, of Newchwang and Hukden, draws our attention to the fact that the entry appearing under the Firm which bears his name in the current issue of the "DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC." is entirely incorrect. We sincerely regret the mistake and any annoyance it may have caused.

THE PUBLISHERS.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings, [800]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

HAPPY VALLEY.
The Big Course will be Open to play from SATURDAY, 17th inst.
Please re-places, or see re-placed, your divots.

FAN LING.

The Big Course will be Closed to play from MONDAY, the 19th inst., until further notice.
The Relief Course will remain open.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1916. [601]



MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to Section 10 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1911), an ELECTION by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board for three years will take place at the Magistracy on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1916, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The only persons entitled to vote at the Election are the Justices of the Peace.
The Election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules published in the Government Gazette dated the 7th January, 1916.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.
J. R. WOOD,
Police Magistrate.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [602]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Popular.

ORGAN RECITAL
TO-NIGHT
(THURSDAY),
JUNE 15TH,
AT 9.15 P.M.
Vocalist: Miss WILKES.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1916. [783]

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned, have This Day established ourselves as Import-Export Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and style of KITTING & Co., (塔記洋行) at No. 16, Des Voeux Road, Central.

U. KITTING,
U. TONGING.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [784]

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(In Liquidation).
CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, St. George's Building, Clater Road, on or before FRIDAY the 30th June, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [767]

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.,
H. TIMCKE.
ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [768]

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [785]

WANTED.

BRITISHER Seeks Employment, temporary or otherwise. Many years' experience in the East. Excellent references and testimonials. No objection to outposts.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1916. [748]

WANTED.

FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Characters; thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.
Apply—
"A. B. C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [741]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, from 1st January 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th March 1916.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, from 1st July, comprising the First Floor of No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co. [706]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with small Servants' Quarters. Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System.
Apply to—
PEAK TRAMWAYS Co. [700]

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, 141, PEAK. Partly Furnished if required; suitable for a Mess.
For all details apply to—
"GLENSHIEL,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [783]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 129, THE PEAK, from middle July to middle October.
For particulars apply—
No. 9,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [780]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.
Apply—
"BOARD,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [773]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. [672]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST. [891]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON. [90]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. [665]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knapford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [37]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 5, Connaught Road. HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, at Waiwan. Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon. THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings [692]

INTIMATIONS

SPEND YOUR VACATION

IN

BAGUIO WATSON'S

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Fine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65 F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.

GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks.

FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

For Information, address—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of Thos. Cook & Son. [788]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and complexion of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. 71

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three bilge discharging boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the above engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.
1,883 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
826 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,896 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.
and
One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
Open to Offers.
For further particulars, apply to—
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
4, Duddell Street. [411]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous with Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings [84]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MOARISON HILL ROAD.

732

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1916.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,750 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

PYERIS.

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. " "



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BIRTH.

OWEN HUGHES.—On the 13th instant, at "Thurcroft," Talbot Hill, Bourne-mouth, to Mr. and Mrs. OWEN HUGHES, a son. [798]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH JUNE, 1916.

DOES THE OCCASION ALWAYS PRODUCE THE MAN?

Does the strong man always appear at the time of a national crisis? The belief is generally held that he does, but it would be easy to show as many instances in which no strong man appeared to knit the national life, as there are instances in which the danger brought forth the man. It is quite true that in a time of crisis the capability for leadership is apt to be exaggerated. In the absence of the real article, it is necessary to seize upon a substitute, and in the country of the blind the one-eyed are kings. The instances in which the strong man has appeared are so prominent that we are apt to forget the many instances where he was not forthcoming, with the result of national ruin and disaster. CROMWELL, in spite of all his faults, WASHINGTON and NAPOLEON are the most prominent instances in modern times of the strong man coming forward to save the State, but where was the saviour of Poland when the hands of the neighbouring Powers were laid on her? For how many years had Italy to wait for her strong man? Moreover, the strong man is but too often strong in directions which do not make for the ultimate good of the country. CROMWELL, although he raised the military power and influence of his country, lacked that executive ability which would have made NAPOLEON the greatest of strong men had it not been for his insatiable pugnacity and ambition. "TO WASHINGTON alone must be accorded that fine balance which enabled him to rule not only in the camp but in Congress. NAPOLEON saved his country from anarchy, raised her to a pinnacle of greatness which hardly seemed possible after the years of misrule she had endured, and then threw her down, not willing

ly, but in a vain endeavour to dominate the earth. CROMWELL, by his strong personality, could bind together the conflicting elements in his country, and even increase the national prosperity, but he was unable to build for the future. The combination of qualities required in the strong man is thus very elaborate, and it can hardly be expected that such a combination should be forthcoming at all times when it is needed. The call for a strong man is very loud in China at the present moment, though the idea of placing into any one man's hands full power and authority is not likely to prove acceptable. It may be recalled that there is no absolute connection between a republican polity and a president, although the two have become so intimately connected that many people are apt to think that the one involves the other. The oldest republic in a continuous form, that of the United States, was founded at a time when the idea of rulership was strongly impressed on the people's minds. The President was thus given powers actually superior to those of many rulers in monarchical polities. It is no exaggeration to say that the President of the United States wields power greater than that of the Emperors of Japan and Russia. It is true there is a safeguard—the automatic removal of the President after a certain term of years—but the disadvantage of throwing the country into the turmoil of a presidential election every few years is so great that proposals are made from time to time for the lengthening of the Presidential term, while the rule founded by WASHINGTON, that no president shall be elected more than twice, seems likely to be broken should Mr. Roosevelt persuade the country that he is the right man for the place. In France much the same form of polity obtains, but in Switzerland the President does not hold the same place in the State as his French and American confreres. His position may be compared to that of premier, the head of the Executive, but with no separate power of initiative. This form of republican polity is not of recent origin. Without going back to ancient times, we may cite the case of the United Netherlands, where a form of government which threw the responsibility on the States Council, and not on any one man, was for a time successfully maintained against all the power and influence of Spain. If the United Netherlands fell it was not because of inherent weakness, but through the aggressiveness of nations of far greater wealth and power. If the strong man is not forthcoming in China, or if it is feared that he will but restore the misrule which has so long afflicted the country, then it might be wise to place the executive power in the hands of a "popularly" elected Cabinet or Council, which, again, would be responsible to a "popularly" elected assembly. The assembly would elect the Cabinet, which would select its own chief to represent—but only to represent—the country in its negotiations with foreign countries. Such a form of polity as this would prove a safeguard against any ambitions which may be nursed in different quarters, while it would probably be considered a satisfactory compromise by the rival factions.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 10 a.m. and at 3 p.m.
The election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board for three years will take place on the 28th inst.
Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, left yesterday on a trip to the Solomon Islands.
The output of the Soengei Rampah Rubber and Coconut Plantation Company for May was:—Rubber, 15,225 lbs.; Coconuts, 1,305 nuts.
The Committee of the Territorial Entertainment Fund acknowledge with thanks donations of \$70 from "James Pigg" and of \$30 from "Spero."
It is announced that Happy Valley Golf Course will be open to play from Saturday next, and that the big course at Fanling will be closed on Monday next.
Dr. W. M. V. Koch, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, left by the *Empress of Asia* yesterday for six weeks' vacation, which will be spent in North China.

The West Point murder case was concluded at the Magistracy yesterday, the Magistrate committing defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions. Defendant's solicitor (Mr. Davidson) reserved his defence.

The following is the programme for Mr. Denman Fuller's recital at St. John's Cathedral, commencing at 8.15:—Military March (No. 1) (E. Elgar); Humoreske (Dvorak); Recit. and Air, "Angels ever bright and fair" (Handel), Miss Wilkes; Meditation (Bach); Morning (Grieg); Air, "Hear ye Israel" (Mendelssohn); Miss Wilkes; The Storm (Lemmens). A collection will be made during the singing of a hymn in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
1 p.m., June 14th.
Typhoon in about 113 degrees Long. E. and 19deg. Lat. N., almost stationary.

A RICH UNCLE.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff yesterday in the Original action in which a Chinese woman claimed \$4,490 from one Au Shui Tin, being the amount of money alleged to have been due on two promissory notes. Mr. Justice Gompertz held that the woman was in a position to lend the man money, and also that the defendant had given her to understand that he was a wealthy man, and that he would in time have a share in the wealth of his uncle Au Tack.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING.

The programme has been issued for the third gymkhana meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club which takes place at Happy Valley on July 8th, commencing at 3.45 p.m. The programme is made up of seven events, as follows:—Three-quarter miles handicap; Gymkhana Stakes, one mile; Alpha and Omega Stakes; Once round handicap; Half Mile distance handicap; Ladies' Nomination, musical chairs, and one and a quarter mile handicap.

In the Alpha and Omega race the competitors start together in pairs and ride to a point 200 yards away, where they will dismount and each pair of riders will exchange ponies. The musical chairs event should also provide some amusement. The ponies must be kept on the move, walking round a group of poles, while the band play, and when it stops each rider will endeavour to secure possession of a pole, drawing up the pony alongside. In case of dispute the rider touching the pole first is held to be in possession.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE WAR.

MILITARY AND WAR EXPENDITURE.

The Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G., acting Colonial Secretary for the Straits Settlements, in his report on the Colony for last year states that the expenditure in 1915 on the Volunteers, Reserve Force and Civil Guard amounted to \$262,842. Of this, \$82,566 was paid from votes on the estimates and the balance from the war expenditure suspense account. This expenditure was divided up from the Settlements as follows:—Singapore \$174,304, Penang \$77,388 and Malacca \$11,150. The total amount expended on services connected with the war, exclusive of the maintenance of the Volunteers, Reserve Force and Civil Guard, was \$375,640, giving a total special war expenditure of \$638,482 in 1915. Special expenditure on war services since the outbreak of war amounted at the end of 1915 to \$934,448, the main items included being:—Volunteers \$240,034; examination service \$223,703; repatriation of Chinese \$130,238; defence works (Penang) \$95,285; censorship \$63,102; and passages of 287 recruits \$42,425. Special war expenditure to the extent of \$180,143 has been debited to votes taken in Legislative Council, the balance, \$754,305 at the end of 1915, still remained in the suspense account opened at the outbreak of war to deal with special expenditure due to the war. The amount paid in 1915 for defence contribution was \$2,838,846, of which \$738,381 represented arrears in respect of the actual revenue in 1914. The amount to be paid in 1916 for arrears of defence contribution in respect of the actual revenue for 1915 is \$431,293.

THE WAR.

CANADIANS' BRILLIANT ATTACK.

ORIGINAL LINE RE-ESTABLISHED.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RENEWED ENEMY EFFORT.

A SLIGHT ADVANCE.

PARIS, June 13th.
5.10 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—The Germans last evening renewed their attacks west of Thiaumont Farm, and penetrated the advanced portions of our line on the slopes east of Hill 321. Everywhere else the attacks were withered by our fire.

COMPARATIVE CALM AT VERDUN.

PARIS, June 14th.
1.5 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—There has been no infantry action on the northern Verdun front. There was an intermittent bombardment east and west of the Meuse, and quiet prevailed elsewhere.

GERMAN CONCENTRATION ON BRITISH FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, June 13th.

It is reported that 120,000 German infantry from garrisons in Belgium and other sections of the Western Front are concentrated at Zonnebeke and Gheluvelt. Considerable reserves are also going forward.

The British artillery inflicted heavy losses on the German attackers at Hooge, and is incessantly bombarding the ground gained by the Germans.

GALLANT CANADIANS.

OLD POSITION REGAINED.

LONDON, June 14th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—A gallant and successful attack by the Canadians at 1.30 in the morning gained their whole objective, namely, our old position on a 1,500 yards front, south-east of Zillebeke. They inflicted heavy losses and captured 126 prisoners.

The Canadians were afterwards heavily shelled for several hours, but, well supported by the artillery, retained the ground, which they are consolidating.

Heavy enemy bombardments throughout the day were well countered by our artillery, which frustrated attempts of the enemy infantry to counter-attack.

There were two successful raids on the enemy trenches last night, one being made by Australians.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE FAILED.

ITALIAN COUNTER-STROKE TO BEGIN.

ROME, June 13th.

A semi-official statement says that the Austrian offensive has apparently failed. After consolidating our lines and moving up reserves we will begin a counter-offensive.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES.

ITALIAN PROGRESS TENACIOUSLY DISPUTED.

ROME, June 14th.

A *communiqué* says:—Our advance between the Adige and the Brenta made some progress, though it is tenaciously disputed. We stormed a strong position east of Cimanezzano, in the Lazarina Valley. Repeated counter-attacks were repulsed.

An enemy attempt in the Sugana Valley to cross the Masso Torrent was repulsed with many losses.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RAPID AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

RUSSIAN ARMIES OUTDISTANCED.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

A *communiqué* says:—The enemy having at many points withdrawn out of reach of our southern Armies, the number of prisoners has increased but little. It now stands at 115,700.

We have reached the River Stokhod, north-west of Rojstche, and have occupied Torchin, to the west of Lutsk.

A persistent struggle is proceeding on the Strypa front. We crossed the Dniester and captured Zaleschiki.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

CHECK NEAR BUCZACZ AND ADVANCE ON DNIESTER.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

Czech scouts gave most valuable assistance to the Russians, as they are intimate with the Volhynian Forests. No serious consequences are apprehended from the slight Russian check north of Buczacz, which is attributed to the arrival of German reinforcements from Pinsk. Any setback here would be nullified by the advance of the Russians along the Dniester south of Buczacz.

A *communiqué* mentions the arrival of the Russians on the left bank of the Pruth, between Baiyan and Nopokoloutz, and hot fighting is in progress at the Czorotz bridgehead.

The haste of the Austrian flight is evidenced by the nature of the material abandoned, including a complete narrow-gauge railway, with rolling stock, an aerial railway, huge stores of provisions, and automobiles. The enemy even left a monument, which he had meant permanently to commemorate his victories, to the merriment of the Russians.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

ATHENS, June 13th.

The Government has not yet received any communication from the Entente concerning its demands in Macedonia. The release of some of the steamers which were held up by the Allies has caused a most optimistic feeling.

Government organs allege that there is dissension between London and Paris regarding the coercive measures, but the Entente diplomatists categorically deny this report.

DEMORILISATION PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

ATHENS, June 13th.

It is officially stated that the Greek demobilisation is practically complete. Leave has been given a large number of the Reserves of the remaining eight classes.

The Greek Government hopes that this will remove misapprehensions and considerably relieve the Greek finances.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A NATIONAL ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, June 13th.

It is reported that Signor Boselli has been asked to form a Cabinet. If he accepts it is believed that there will be no difficulty in forming a Ministry on a national basis.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KITCHENER MEMORIAL SERVICE.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

LONDON, June 13th.

Despite the wretched weather, great crowds attended the Memorial Service in honour of Lord Kitchener at St. Paul's Cathedral at noon. Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family attended, together with the Prime Minister, many Cabinet Ministers, Peers, members of the House of Commons, representatives of the Navy and Army, Government departments, public bodies, the Dominions, India, the Allies, and neutral countries. The service was similar to that on the occasion of the funeral of Lord Roberts.

The scene in the Cathedral was most impressive. The building was packed with a black-clad congregation, relieved by the khaki of the soldiers, and the scarlet robes of the members of the Corporation.

The distinguished personages were seated in a reserved enclosure facing the choir.

The service was conducted by the Primate and the Bishop of London, and commenced with the singing of "Abide with Me" (Lord Kitchener's favourite hymn), and concluded with the "Last Post" and the National Anthem.

Memorial services were held throughout the country.

There were many other notable tributes. The Stock Exchange and principal markets were closed during the service at St. Paul's.

ULSTERMEN AND HOME RULE.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Ulster Unionist Council yesterday passed a resolution expressing its "unabated abhorrence" of Home Rule, but feeling it the duty of local citizens in the present crisis to make sacrifices, they authorised Sir Edward Carson to continue negotiations on the basis of the definite exclusion of six counties, and to complete them if the details are arranged to his satisfaction. In the event of a settlement, they would do their utmost to safeguard the Unionists in the non-excluded counties, and failing a settlement, reserved complete freedom to oppose Home Rule.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER TO LONDON.

LONDON, June 14th.

Marquis Inouye, Ambassador to London, is returning to Japan, "for family reasons." Viscount Chinla, Minister to Washington, has been appointed his successor.

[The Japan *Chronicle* of the 4th inst. stated that Japanese papers give currency to the report that Marquis Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in London, whose intended resignation has often been reported since last year, has at last made up his mind to resign his post, and for this purpose he will return to Japan shortly.]

As successor to Marquis Inouye the names of Viscount Uchida, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, are mentioned, and it is thought probable that the choice will fall on the latter. In that event Baron Hayashi Gensuke, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Italy, is likely to be appointed to succeed Viscount Chinda.]

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

The *Forwards* copies from the *Wellam Montag* an article which ventures to ask what the Germans who talk about "freedom of the seas" really mean.

The writer says:—It is for this freedom that we are fighting, but nobody has yet told us what the phrase means. All that we have learnt is that mere paper guarantees or treaty agreements cannot establish or secure the freedom of the seas. It would be particularly valuable to know what this idea is taken to mean by its most enthusiastic advocates, because they insist that we must go on fighting until we have reached the goal of their fight for freedom. There are people wicked enough to think that, if the matter were cleared up, it would be found either that real freedom of the seas is impossible, or that it must be produced by international treaties and alliances. The Reichstag will soon be meeting again, and perhaps some intelligent person will do us the service of procuring this important elucidation.

POLICE RESERVE SPORTS NIGHT.

INTERESTING BOXING CONTESTS.

The Hongkong Police Reserve will assuredly go down to local posterity as a body which not only looked zealously after the peaceful well-being of the Colony, but a body also which saw to it that the Colony did not lack entertainment in some form or another in an exceedingly slow season. Last night at the Victoria Theatre they held a Sports Night, the proceeds of which are to be divided and handed over to Sapper Dyson R.E., who was recently permanently injured at Wellington Barracks, and the Police Reserve Band Fund. An entertaining programme of boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, etc., had been arranged and everything passed off very successfully. There was a crowded house and the various events proved both stimulating and interesting. The referee was Commander Beckwith R.N., and the judges Dr. Forsyth and Corporal Scott, R.E., the heavy weight champion of the China Station, and the timekeeper was Sergeant Pitt of the Hongkong Police.

The programme opened with a pleasing selection by the Police Reserve Band, and this was followed by a weight lifting exhibition by P.C. Turner, of the Hongkong Police.

The serious part of the programme commenced when Private Beesly and Private Plimmer, both of the Shropshire Light Infantry faced each other in a light-weight encounter, and owing to the keenness of both the youngsters, the fight finished in the first round. The boxers opened in a lightning manner and throwing all science to the wind, simply rushed at each other. In one of these rushes Plimmer received a fearful blow over the left eye and was so badly damaged that Dr. Forsyth would not allow the fight to continue. Plimmer bled profusely and it was the only course open to stop the fight.

There was some severe slogging and very little serious boxing when Private Thomas (Shropshires) and Gunner Gibson (R.G.A.) faced each other in a light heavy weight contest. Thomas had all the advantage of weight and reach and he chased Gibson round the ring and punished him severely in the opening round, the Gunner early showing signs of distress. Both came up fresh in the second round but Thomas again commenced to reach Gibson's body and face with blows which left their mark each time. Gibson staggered several times and finally Thomas got home with a crushing blow to the jaw, followed by one over the heart and Gibson went down and took the count.

There were two interesting wrestling contests in the first half which also proved interesting. The chief bout was between J. C. Barnard, Graeco-Roman champion, and Paddy Finn, R.N., a well-known local boxer. Barnard was an expert wrestler and in the catch-as-catch-can contest revealed several famous holds. It was Finn's superior strength alone which kept him from being placed squarely on the mat, and after much hard work time was called. In the other wrestling bout between two 10th Infantry men a result was reached amid applause, Dehawan Khan claiming the victory after a strenuous wrestle.

The second part of the programme opened with a delightful sword-swinging display to music by Warder Shervington, Victoria Gaol, which was loudly applauded.

This was followed by a boxing bout between the famous "Kid" Marriott, Naval Yard Police, and Private Buckley, R.M.L.I. Marriott put on points early in the opening round with his familiar ring cunning, dodging clearly and following up with some hard punches. There was some fierce fighting in the second round in which Marriott, much to the surprise of many, received as much as he gave. The same hard fighting was resumed in the last round in which Buckley again punished Marriott. The judges failed to agree, and another round was ordered. Buckley got home again frequently in this round heavily to both face and body but Marriott gave two for Buckley's one, and he was awarded the fight, the veteran's win being highly popular. It was a most exhilarating contest.

The next fight was between J. Evans, the coloured boxer and P. C. Stimson, Hongkong Police, at catch weights. Evans, though the smaller man as regards weight, led easily on points in the first round, getting home so heavily

(Continued on next column.)

ALLEGED STOLEN PASSPORT.

HUN'S DECEPTIVE METHODS.

An arrest, which was effected on Thursday night of an American woman named Maxine Johnson at an address in Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on a charge of the larceny of a passport belonging to P. Kalleberg, has brought to light the interesting story of how a German naval officer managed to travel *via* Siberia and regain his own country. The name of the German is not known, but it is alleged that the woman, who was allowed out on bail of \$500 gold, by the American authorities, stole the passport from Mr. Kalleberg, a Norwegian in the employ of the Chinese Customs, and sold it to the German officer for \$2,250 through another German intermediary, whose name the defendant refuses to divulge.

The German officer, on the way home, fell in with a man, who is stated to be a Greek, and began his journey. The voyage boasted to his companion that he was travelling on a false passport. He was naturally passing under the name of Kalleberg. On arrival at Stockholm the two travellers went to the Russian Consulate to obtain permission to proceed further on their journey. The German managed to satisfy the authorities and obtain permission to proceed, but the Greek did not, whereupon the enraged Greek went to see the British Consul and told the whole story of his companion's false passport. The German had, however, succeeded in getting away and has apparently reached his own country.

The matter, we are informed, was reported to the British and Russian authorities here and they in turn referred the matter to Mr. J. Eitzen, Norwegian Consul, who commenced an investigation.

It was in the course of this inquiry that the woman, who is arrested, came into prominence. Hearing of the matter she informed the Norwegian Consul that she had a statement to make. She was eventually subpoenaed to give evidence at the Norwegian Consulate, through the American Consul. In the course of her statement, she alleged that Kalleberg knew nothing of the disappearance of the paper, which she said she had stolen from a drawer in Mr. Kalleberg's desk. She did not know the name of the German who used the passport, and she refused to divulge the name of the other German through whom the negotiations for the sale were carried out.

Miss Johnson will come up for trial at the U. S. Consular Court.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

ROUMANIA AND ALLIES.

On the occasion of the opening of the Kra ova Conservative Club, M. Filipescu, the leader of the Conservative party, delivered a speech in the course of which he demanded that Roumania should without delay take action on the side of the Entente Powers in order to realise the national ideal.

All the leading Roumanian papers comment admiringly on Britain's new military effort (the Government's general compulsion measure), and regard it as a further proof of the implacable determination of the Allies. *La Roumanie* says:—It is not so much by the efforts of England alone that we must judge of the depth and firmness of British sentiments. More significant still is the attitude and action of the young overseas nations which, before the war, appeared to be only nominally united to the Mother Country. Australia, which has a population of less than 5,000,000, has already raised 230,000 volunteers, of whom 100,000 are now in Europe. With regard to Canada, the figures are even more striking. Moreover, these men have voluntarily withdrawn themselves from a state of existence which was as happy and comfortable as that of any people on earth. They belonged to all classes in communities which enjoyed the greatest possible liberty, and the fact that they were not imbued with militarism mattered not. They willingly left their homes, their families, and their property to go and fight and die in unknown lands in Europe and Asia because their inner consciences told them that a victory for Germany would mean the downfall of liberty.

on the vulnerable parts that Stimson was breathing heavily at the close. Stimson did the hard hitting in the second round and more than once Evans was knocked "groggy." The same thing happened in the last round, but Evans stood up gamely, received heaps of punishment, and was the first to congratulate Stimson when he was awarded the fight.

A lightweight contest followed between "Young" Ward, Naval Yard Police, and P. C. Maher, Police Reserve, and this was really the "star" turn of the evening, both boxers being experienced pugilists. The opening round was a very tame affair, about half-a-dozen blows being exchanged, Maher getting home the majority. Maher did a lot of fancy work in the second round, but Ward reduced the Reserve's lead by getting home several times with punches which left a mark. The men mixed it up well in the third round and the scoring was so even that the judges failed to agree and an extra round was ordered. Maher lasted better than Ward and punched hard on several occasions. Ward was several times chased round the ring and the fight was very properly awarded to the Police Reserve. The element of "boozing" which greeted the result was quite uncalculated for.

A most interesting programme concluded with a middleweight exhibition spar between "Paddy" Finn and Private Colquhoun, R.M.L.I., and an amusing boxing blindfolded "battle royal." The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary) was among the spectators at the ring-side.

MESSAGE TO CHEER THE IRISH REBELS.

"THE HOUR OF VICTORY."

The following is a copy of an order which was found on the body of the O'Rabilly, one of the rebel commandants, after he had been shot while leading a charge up Moor-street, near the General Post Office, Dublin. It was presumably written in the Post Office, which the rebels had made their headquarters, and is dated April 28th, the day before the Sinn Féin "garrison" surrendered.

Army of the Irish Republic (Dublin Command), Headquarters, April 28th, 1916.

To Soldiers,
This is the fifth day of the establishment of the Irish Republic, and the flag of our country still floats from the most important buildings in Dublin, and is gallantly protected by the officers and Irish soldiers in arms throughout the country. Not a day passes without seeing fresh postings of Irish soldiers eager to do battle for the old cause. Despite the utmost vigilance of the enemy we have been able to get in information telling us how the manhood of Ireland, inspired by our splendid action, are gathering to offer up their lives if necessary in the same holy cause. We are here hoarded in because the enemy feels that in this building is to be found the heart and inspiration of our great movement.

Let us remind you what you you have done. For the first time in 700 years the flag of a free Ireland floats triumphantly in Dublin City.

The British Army, whose exploits we are for ever having dinned into our ears, which boasts of having stormed the Dardanelles and the German lines on the Marne, behind their artillery and machine-guns are afraid to advance to the attack or storm any positions held by our forces. The slaughter they suffered in the first few days has totally unnerved them, and they dare not attempt again an infantry attack on our positions.

Our Commandants around us are holding their own.

Commandant Daly's splendid exploit in capturing Linnen Hall Barracks we all know. You must know also that the whole population, both clergy and laity, of this district are united in his praises. Commandant MacDonagh is established in an impregnable position reaching from the walls of Dublin Castle to Redmond's Hill, and from Bishop-street to Stephen's Green.

(In Stephen's Green, Commandant holds the College of Surgeons, one side of the square, a portion of the other side, and dominates the whole Green and all its entrances and exits.)

Commandant De Valera stretches in a position from the Gas Works to Westland-row, holding Boland's Bakery, Boland's Mills, Dublin South-Eastern Railway Works, and dominating Merriem-square. Commandant Kent holds the South Dublin Union and Guinness's buildings to Marrow Bone-lane, and controls Jamieson-street and district.

On two occasions the enemy effected a lodgment and were driven out with great loss.

The men of North County Dublin are in the field, have occupied all the Police Barracks in the district, destroyed all the telegram system on the Great Northern Railway up to Dundalk, and are operating against the trains of the Midland and Great Western.

Dundalk has sent 300 men to march upon Dublin, and in the other parts of the North our forces are active and growing.

In Galway Captain —, fresh after his escape from an Irish prison, is in the field with his men. Wexford and Wicklow are strong, and Cork and Kerry are equally acquitting themselves creditably. (We have every confidence that our Allies in Germany and kinsmen in America are straining every nerve to hasten matters on our behalf.)

As you know, I was wounded twice yesterday and am unable to move about, but have got my bed moved into the firing line, and, with the assistance of your officers, will be just as useful to you as ever.

Courage, boys, we are winning, and in the hour of our victory let us not forget the splendid women who have everywhere stood by us and cheered us on. Never had man or woman a grander cause, never was a cause more grandly served.

(Signed) James Connolly,
Commandant-General,
Dublin Division.

ELASTICITY OF BRITISH TRADE.

Lord Southwark, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, said, in spite of all difficulties, the elasticity of British trade was simply wonderful. In view of the heavy demands upon industry for war service, it was truly astonishing that we should have been able to export during 1915, in the ordinary course of trade, British goods to the value of nearly £400,000,000 sterling. Comparing the first quarter of 1915 with the similar period of 1914, the increase was even more remarkable. Imports were valued at £251 millions, an increase of 20 millions and exports of produce and manufactures at 110 millions, an increase of 20 millions. There was strong evidence that our manufacturers and exporters were fully alive to the possibilities of trade expansion with our Colonies and Allies, and in countries where German trade had been more or less predominant. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. Faithfull Bez (chairman of the Newspapers for the Fleet Committee) said they had collected and sent to the Fleet up to date 10,000 newspapers, a very large number of gramophones, and 14,000 records.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ALHANA, British str., 2,403, Betts, 13th June—Chingwan 6th June, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

AMAKUSA MARU, Japanese str., 1,380, Konishi, 14th June—Swatow 13th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHEFOO, Chinese str., 886, Sinclair, 14th June—Saigon 9th June, Rice.—Order.

DAINICHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,932, Fukui, 13th June—Mojoi 6th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DEVANAGOST, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 13th June—Bangkok 6th June, Rice.—Order.

ITALIAN, French str., 267, Alexis, 14th June—Quinhone 9th June, Sugar.—Order.

HAIBONG, British str., 1,355, Evans, 14th June—Swatow 13th June, General.—Douglas Lapsare & Co.

KENSA MARU, Japanese str., 1,800, Ito, 13th June—Chingwan 6th June, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

MISUMI MARU, Japanese str., 1,292, S. Wada, 14th June—Singapore 9th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NITAKA MARU, Japanese str., 1,557, S. Yamane, 14th June—Takao 10th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PENNSYLVANIA, American str., 2,134, Ryland Drimmer, 14th June—San Francisco 11th May, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

RYNSHO MARU, Japanese str., 2,852, Shimokawa, 13th June—Dairen 7th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHANTUNG, British str., 1,300, McArthur, 14th June—Shanghai 11th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TENNAIS MARU, Japanese str., 2,637, K. Tsuji, 13th June—Mitsui 8th June, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TOROMI MARU, Japanese str., 2,021, Fujio, 13th June—Singapore 7th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YU MARU, Japanese str., 1,933, Nishikawa, 13th June—Mojoi 6th June, Coal.—Order.

YINGPOW, British str., from Canton, 14th June.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, June 14th.

KUTSANG, British str., for Kobe.

MISHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

SENGKIANG, British str., for Haiphong.

TOROMI MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

June 14th.

CYCLOPS, British str., for Singapore.

HANOL, French str., for Haiphong.

HOIHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

NEVIS, British str., for Saigon.

SHIMOU, Chinese str., for Saigon.

TANGU MARU, Jap. str., for Australia.

TELL, Chinese str., for Saigon.

TUNGSHING, British str., for Canton.

EMPEROR OF ASIA, British str., for Vancouver.

WOSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Per Tangu Maru, for Australia, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Rosalia and 2 children, Mr. E. G. Osborn, Mr. L. F. Shaw, Misses Rosalia (2), Mr. S. J. Michaud, Mr. G. Thakurdas, Mr. T. Kachash, Mr. Van Tainan, Mr. W. Maas, Mr. A. J. George, Mr. W. A. Menzies, Mrs. A. L. Young, Capt. J. McCracken, Mr. H. T. Wakeham, Mr. T. D. D. Folkes, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. H. Fielding, Mr. G. E. Poole, Mr. Villamor, Master Villamor, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bush, Miss H. P. O'Malley, Miss A. O. O'Malley, Mrs. and Miss E. Raleigh, Mr. Watson, Mr. S. Tsuji, Mr. and Mrs. B. Natvidad, Mrs. W. Jackson, Miss E. A. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cohen, Governor General Harrison and servant, Mrs. R. Getz, Miss Cohen, Mrs. Erickson and infant, Mrs. B. M. Seales, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cohen, Mr. Mulley, Mr. W. Manning, Mr. M. Tachiyu, Mr. H. Mita-mura, Mr. H. Walter, Mr. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Leonard, Messrs. H. M. Hutchinson, J. H. Hupwood, W. Kennedy, E. G. Barrett, Capt. Morse, Mr. Barriman, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Messrs. H. E. McCombe, E. E. Huckle, Daniel Smyth, M. Tsuzumoto, Sugita, I. Nishida, and Mrs. Botourmy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. Nagoya, left Shanghai for this port on the 13th inst., with the homeward English mails, and is due here on the 16th inst. at about daylight.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. Cuna arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant, left that port on the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Japan left Calcutta on 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined, claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the clearance of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.
ORIGIN	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY via USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...	NAGOYA ...	Brit. str.	On 17th inst. at Noon.
LONDON ...	CITY OF VIENNA ...	Brit. str.	On 20th inst.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c. ...	KATORI MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...	NYANZA ...	Brit. str.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
MAHARAJA, SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS ...	YAMERIO ...	Brit. str.	About 17th inst. at Noon.
MAHARAJA via PORTS ...	MAHARAJA ...	Brit. str.	About 27th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA via MANILA, &c. ...	TACOMA MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 19th inst. at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE via KREMUNO, &c. ...	SADO MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN ...	KITO MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 10th July at Noon.
NEW YORK ...	SAINT BRIDE ...	Am. str.	About 3rd July.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA, JAPAN, &c. ...	DAIKEN MARU ...	Jap. str.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'HAL, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU ...	CHINA ...	Am. str.	On 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI ...	KARTMOEN ...	Dut. str.	On 12th July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c. ...	TANTO MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 13th July at Noon.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c. ...	MONTAGLE ...	Brit. str.	On 18th July.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c. ...	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA ...	Brit. str.	On 23rd July.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c. ...	EMPEROR OF JAPAN ...	Brit. str.	On 25th July.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c. ...	EMPEROR OF ASIA ...	Brit. str.	On 9th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA ...	CHANGSHA ...	Brit. str.	On 5th July.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR ...	NITKO MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 14th July at 4 P.M.
JAPANAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	EASTERN ...	Jap. str.	On 27th July, at 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI via TIENTSIN ...	AKI MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 14th July at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	CHIBODAS ...	Dut. str.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJOI ...	CHIPSING ...	Brit. str.	On 23rd inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI ...	MISHIMA MARU ...	Jap. str.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	YINGCHOW ...	Brit. str.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	YAMASAKI ...	Jap. str.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI ...	SHANTUNG ...	Brit. str.	On 17th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI ...	SHANGHAI ...	Brit. str.	On 18th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI ...	SHANGHAI ...	Brit. str.	On 20th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI ...	SHANGHAI ...	Brit. str.	On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJOI ...	JAPAN ...	Brit. str.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	COLOMBO MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	NELSON ...	Brit. str.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	APART ...	Brit. str.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	KIRIN MARU ...	Jap. str.	About 1st July.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	NANKIN ...	Jap. str.	T. tomorrow, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	HAICHING ...	Brit. str.	On 20th inst. at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	AMA-USA MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 18th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	SOSU MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 21st inst. at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	TAMING ...	Brit. str.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	LOONGSANG ...	Brit. str.	On 17th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	THAN ...	Brit. str.	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	YUNNANG ...	Brit. str.	On 24th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	NITAKA MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	SAIGON MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 30th inst. at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	FRANCA MARU ...	Jap. str.	On 30th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	CHITUNG MARU ...	Jap. str.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	FOOKSANG ...	Jap. str.	On 16th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	SUNGKIANG ...	Brit. str.	On 19th inst. at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	TAKSANG ...	Brit. str.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	KALANG ...	Brit. str.	On 18th inst. at 3 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	HISANG ...	Brit. str.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	MAURANG ...	Brit. str.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI & YOKOHAMA ...	MAURANG ...	Brit. str.	On 20th inst. at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO SAIL.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" ... Thursday, 15th June 1 P.M.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "HINSANG" ... Friday, 16th June 3 P.M.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 17th June, D'light.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 17th June 3 P.M.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "TAKSANG" ... Sunday, 18th June, 3 A.M.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KOWSANG" ... Monday, 19th June, 3 P.M.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KOWSANG" ... Tuesday, 20th June, D'light.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KOWSANG" ... Wednesday, 21st June, Noon.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KOWSANG" ... Thursday, 22nd June, D'light.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KOWSANG" ... Friday, 23rd June, D'light.

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KOWSANG" ... Saturday, 24th June 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YAMERIO," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Ubeo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wafang.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Sato, Sipo, etc.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 15th June 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND BANGCOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 316.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward

FOR STEAMERS DATE OF DEPARTURE.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 316 Sub. Ex. 10. Hongkong, 16th April, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA in connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" - "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 16,850 Tons Gross Register - Quadruple Screw - Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" - REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTAGLE" - INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG - SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"MONTAGLE" 30 Aug. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 6 Sept. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 20 Sept. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 20 Sept.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to J. H. WILCOCK, General Agent, Hongkong. P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	Noon, 17th June	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Khyber."
SHANGHAI, MOJOI and NELLORE.	Capt. A. M. King	About 22nd June	Direct Service.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	Capt. J. Gaunt	Noon, 29th June	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJOI, KOBE, NANKIN and YOKOHAMA.	Capt. G. Manley	About 1st July	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare one-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, AND FREIGHTS, apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th June, 1916.

Acting Superintendent.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 2,414, Nishi, 9th June—Mojoi 4th June, General—Order.

BANKAKA MARU, Japanese str., 3,751, K. Konaka, 13th June—Singapore, 6th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, G. A. Morse, 12th June—Bangkok 4th June, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, F. C. Gambrell, 8th June—Melbourne 8th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,192, Nielsen, 9th June—Saigon 5th June, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 5th June—Port Paraveral 3rd June, Lime Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHITUES, Chinese str., 1,127, W. S. Ross, 15th May—Shanghai 11th May, General—Order.

CHUBAN, British str., 1,337, Robertson, 13th June—Bangkok 1st June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIKEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,407, K. Nami, 13th June—San Francisco 26th April, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DIVA, Norwegian str., 833, Jorgensen, 10th June—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice—Order.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 29th May—Saigon 26th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKSANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 8th June—Mojoi 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIBONG, British str., 1,363, E. A. Higgins, 14th June—Saigon 8th June, Rice—Order.

HANGCHOW, British str., 999, E. P. Partridge, 11th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

HINSANG, British str., 1,359, Kennedy, 2nd June—Sandakan 27th May, Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HOIHOW, British str., 896, Ritchie, 6th June—Shanghai 2nd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

HONDAKU, American str., 1,840, E. Hingua, 12th June—Saigon 7th June, Rice—Order.

KAKO, Chinese str., 981, O. A. Hoeg, 12th June—Saigon 6th June, Rice and General—Order.

KALANG, British str., 1,143, Laver, 8th June—Saigon 4th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KANSU, British str., 1,143, Cole, 7th June—Wuhu 28th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 8th June—Saigon 4th June, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Knight, 13th June—Manila 10th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,258, 9th June—Shanghai 6th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,987, Nakamashi, 8th June—Wakamatsu 1st June, Coal—Order.

PERGEMER, British str., 2,339, Jones, 2nd May—Saigon 6th May, Sandal Wood—Order.

SATSUKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,299, Fumoto, 9th June—Dairen 1st June, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,644, T. Hamada, 10th June—Manila 8th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TACOMA, British str., 4,066, P. Stewart, 9th June—San Francisco 8th May, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

TAKSANG, British str., 977, R. A. Matthews, 13th June—Haiphong 8th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund, 12th June—Shanghai 8th June, General—Order.

TIJIBODAS, Dutch str., 2,953, Kroes, 18th June—Balik Papan 3rd June, General—Java-China-Japan Jij.

TIJIKI, Dutch str., 4,739, A. W. Lap, 12th June—Java 4th June, General and Sugar—Java-China-Japan Jij.

TUNGCHING, British str., 1,111, L. Hussy, 12th June—Saigon 8th June, Rice—Order.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAGOYA"

Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be dispatched from the port on or about SATURDAY, the 17th June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Khyber," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "NAGOYA," due in London at the 2nd Aug. 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to: V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1916.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT REDE," On or about 3rd July.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE," On or about 15th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to:

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "JESERIC" About 17th June.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF VIENNA" ... On 20th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO BEISS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SAIGON ... "KALGAN" ... On 15th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 15th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 15th June, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 15th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 15th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 20th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 20th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amlships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SS. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
SS. "ANNU," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SUNGKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular, scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1916. Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR:

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6013 tons, Captain G. P. Selden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd June.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with a modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO			1916	1916
NAGOYA	June 17	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	June 29	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NORE	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
MALTA	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved for Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

SS.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NELLORE	THURSDAY, 22nd June
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 15th July
NORE	SATURDAY, 29th July

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due LONDON about
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ KATORI MARU Capt. Kono	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June at Noon
	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	21,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June at 4 P.M.
	\$ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANG	\$ CEYLON MARU Capt. Tada	10,000	FRIDAY, 16th July
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ PENANG MARU Capt. Kashioki	8,000	TUESDAY, 20th June
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	TUESDAY, 4th July
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	15,000	THURSDAY, 15th June, at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	\$ TOYOOKA MARU Capt. S. Hirase	15,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at 4 P.M.
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\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailings, etc., apply to—

B. MORI, MANAGER.

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Steamer		Tons and Speed.		Leave Hongkong
* DAIREN MARU	...	9,000 — 12 knots	FRI.,	16th June Noon.
* PERSIA MARU	...	9,000 — 14 knots	...TUES.,	4th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	...	8,000 — 12 knots	...SUN.,	9th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	...	17,300 — 14 knots	...TUES.,	11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU		22,000—21 knots	TUES.,	18th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU		11,000 — 15 knots	...TUES.,	1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SEIYU MARU		22,000—21 knots	TUES.,	15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, (omitting Shanghai)
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
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OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ATLANTIQUE ... On or about 27th June.

YOKOHAMA ... HOMEWARD

MARSEILLE VIA SAIGON ... MAGELLAN ... On or about 27th June.

and PORTS (Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

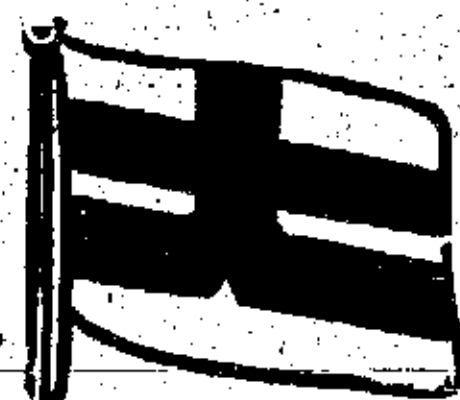
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AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

* "TACOMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th June at 3 P.M.
* "MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

* "SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA,
SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

* "NIITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO,
VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
* "SOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

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EASTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

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